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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/638,423	08/12/2003	Yoshihiro Kato	241424US2S	5198
22850	7590 05/04/2005		EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET			SANTIAGO, MARICELI	
	IA, VA 22314		ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER	
			2879	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/638,423	KATO, YOSHIHIRO	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Mariceli Santiago	2879	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	ely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. O (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2a)☐ This action is FINAL. 2b)☑ This 3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	- action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro		
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration. r election requirement.		
 9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 August 2003 is/are: Applicant may not request that any objection to the or Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction 11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 10. 	a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ objected t drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
a) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	s have been received. s have been received in Application ity documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No d in this National Stage	
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa		

Application/Control Number: 10/638,423

Art Unit: 2879

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-3, 5-8, 11-13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Anezaki (US 4,185,223).

Regarding claim 1, Anezaki discloses an electrode for an electron gun, which is a first grid electrode (18) located on a cathode side (16), the first grid electrode being one of a plurality of electrodes for the electron gun used in an electrode gun assembly, wherein a surface of the first grid electrode is formed to be a rough surface having a higher degree of surface roughness than a surface of a second grid electrode (20) located adjacent to the first grid electrode (Fig. 1, first grid electrode shows a contour surface and second grid electrode shows a flat surface).

Regarding claim 6, Anezaki discloses a method of manufacturing an electrode for an electron gun, which is a first grid electrode (18) located on a cathode side (16), the first grid electrode being one of a plurality of electrodes for the electron gun used in an electrode gun assembly, wherein a surface of the first grid electrode is formed to be a rough surface having a higher degree of surface roughness than a surface of a second grid electrode located adjacent to the first grid electrode (Fig. 1, first grid electrode shows a contour surface and second grid electrode shows a flat surface).

Regarding claim 11, Anezaki discloses an electron gun assembly having an electron beam generating section that generates an electron beam, wherein the electron beam generating section comprises a cathode (16), a first grid electrode (18) located on the cathode

side, and a second grid electrode (20) located adjacent the first grid electrode, and a surface of the first grid electrode is formed to be a rough surface having a higher degree of surface roughness than a surface of the second grid electrode (Fig. 1, first grid electrode shows a contour surface and second grid electrode shows a flat surface).

Regarding claims 2, 7 and 12, Anezaki discloses an electron gun, an electrode and a method of manufacturing an electrode wherein the first grid electrode has a beam passage hole (28), and at least a peripheral portion (38) of the beam passage hole is formed to be a rough surface (Fig. 1).

Regarding claims 3, 8 and 13, Anezaki discloses an electron gun, an electrode and a method of manufacturing an electrode wherein the degree of surface roughness of the first grid electrode is higher than the degree of surface roughness of the second grid electrode (Fig. 1).

Regarding claims 5 and 15, in view of an absent of a showing that the method imparts distinctive structural characteristics to the final product, the limitations directed to the method of manufacturing are not germane to the issue of patentability of the device.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4, 9 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anezaki (US 4,185,223).

Regarding claims 4, 9 and 14, Anezaki discloses the claimed invention except for the limitation of the surface roughness of the first grid electrode being in a range of 0.2μm to 1.5μm.

One skilled in the art would reasonable contemplate the optimization of the surface roughness within workable ranges as an obvious matter of design engineering. Thus, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide surface roughness of the first grid electrode being in a range of $0.2\mu m$ to $1.5\mu m$, since optimization of workable ranges is considered an obvious matter of design engineering.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anezaki (US 4,185,223) in view of Ito et al. (US 4,919,634).

Regarding claim 10, Anezaki discloses a method of manufacturing an electron for an electron gun as claimed, but fails to disclose the limitation of the rough surface of the first grid electrode being formed by a surface reforming process. However, in the same field of endeavor, Ito discloses a method of manufacturing an electrode grid element for an electron gun, in which the rough surface of the electrode grid is made by a surface reforming process. The disclosed process is capable of preventing the occurrence of bulges during the formation of an electron beam pass aperture, mitigating the working force and prolonging the life of the coining tool. Thus, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skills in the art to incorporate the surface reforming step disclosed by Ito in the method of Anezaki in order to form the electrode grid rough surface while preventing the occurrence of bulges during the formation of an electron beam pass aperture, mitigating the working force and prolonging the life of the coining tool.

Other Prior Art Cited

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Contact Information

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Mariceli Santiago whose telephone number is (571) 272-2464. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:30 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Nimesh Patel, can be reached on (571) 272-2457. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

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Maricell Santiago Primary Examiner Art Unit 2879